of the invitation of the Ladies' of Mount Vernon Association, to visit the tomb of Washington to-day. The latter went to take formal possession.

## XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, March 7, 1860.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of the citizens of Brooklyn in favor of the Homestead bill.

of the citizens of Brooklyn in layer of the citizens of bill.

He also presented the petition of 500 citizens of Berks and Bucks Counties, Pennsylvania, asking protection on coal and iron.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Commission to revise and arrange in proper form the statutes of the United States. Adopted.

The bill making appropriations to carry into effect the treaty of stipulations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington was reported from the Committee of Finance, and passed.

Finance, and passed.

Mr. BROWN'S (Dem., Miss.) resolutions relative to

Territories was taken up.

Mr. WADE thought these resolutions worthy Mr. WADE thought these resolutions worthy of notice, as they seemed to embody the views of the Democratic party, and they were entirely opposite to the principles for which he should contend. The public mind is greatly actiated in the consideration of the principles contained in these resolutions and other similar ones. It is a little remarkable that the loudest complaints came from those who have had the power and administration of the Government for many years, and have molded its policy and been in possession of the vast revenues. The party to which I belong have been for many years without any power to control in any way the policy of the Government. It is a singular fact that those who have the army, the navy and the Treasury under their control now stand camplaining; and they come forward to tell us that maladmining. ing; and they come forward to tell us that maladu istration is such, or their principles are such, that it will be better to tear down the pillars of the Government and involve us all in one common rain. The question might well arise—How happens it that you, who have been in possession of the power of the Government for at least seven years, should have so constructed that the seven years, should have so constructed that the seven years, should have so constructed. ernment for at least seven years, should have so conducted it that you are now apprehensive of ruin? I can deduce no otler conclusion than that those who have been in possession of this power have shown themselves incapable of administering the Government on such principles as it should be administered upon. I do not believe any Senator here from the Southern States can look me in the face and say that he has not, and his section has not had their full share of political power from the organization of the Government until now. No, Sir. It is perfectly obvious that your power in this Government has been sitogether in disproportion to your numbers. I do not blame any body, because I know it is the nature of us all to make use of all the powers we have to do not blame anybody, occause I know it state nature of us all to make use of all the powers we have to the advantage of our own principles, our own interests, and our own views. Undoubtedly, Sir, I would do the same thing. And, you, Sir, complain of the administration of this Government and say that it is a total failure to such a degree that you are meditating its utter and entire destruction. Who is to tating its atter and entire destruction. Who is to blame for all this except those who had the power and have controlled all the policies of the Government to blame for all this except those who had the power and have controlled all the policies of the Government to suit themselves? This is most manifest from the confession of those who complain. It is but the shadow of the great principle which I contend for, thrown across the political horfzon, that disturbs the equanimity of our Southern brethren. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) told us that they were in the possession, and he was proud of it—and well he might be—of \$50,000 square miles of the most beautiful country God ever bestowed upon man; and he informed us, Sir, that it was capable of sustaining a population greater than that of Europe; and I believe he spoke within bounds when he said so. He told us there were but twelve millions of people inhabiting that country. And we all know that the Shaveholding States in point of area are one-third greater than that of the Free States, while they contain now not more than one-half of the population. He showed their properity; and that, too, is so. Is not, then, anomalous, these whinings and complaints about the aggression and oppression of the North, who are entirely out of power, and when we know that the property claimed by these gentlemen was never so prosperous as to-day? Slaves are higher than they have ever been before, and their employment is more profitable to the owner than it has ever been. In one noment it is the glory Slaves are higher than they have ever been before, and their employment is more profitable to the owner than it has ever been. In one moment, it is the glory and boast of Southern gentlemen, and, in the very next breath, all is ruin and despondency. How is it, Sir? If the North have conducted themselves so shamelessly toward Southern institutions, if their underground railroads have so sapped the foundations of your peculiar institutions, how is it that your property has risen in the market, and now stands higher, by your own bossting and showing, than at any former period? These things cannot be. One other thing I would notice. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) rose in his place, and with a kind of despair on his counterly notice. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) rose in his place, and with a kind of despair on his countenance said that we on this side of the Chamber were the enemies of the country. He felt them to be the enemies of his country, and power would be unsafely lodged in our hands. Why unsafe, Sr, if we have not encangered the Government so far? He complained that we were faithless in the execution of his plained that we were faithless in the execution of his fugitive bill, and yet he told us that such was the loyalty of the servants of the people of Georgia that, since the days of the Revolutionary War to the present day, not one hundred for any cause whatever had escaped. Sir, had not that Senator small reason to complain of anybody? Scarcely a negro a year had escaped from the great State of Georgia, yet she comes here and is ready in her rage to make war on the Union, to tear its pillars down, and involve us all in the common rain. And why, Sir? Because they one common ruin. And why, Sir? Because they have lost one poor nigger a year. He does not tell us whether they lost them by Abolitionists or not. But when the gentleman comes here to maintain that kind of argument, it is perfectly evident that there is something eise than the consciousness of any real losses by the unfaithfulness of those whom they abuse. Well, Sir, as the Senator from Georgia seemed to be the Attorney General to bring in a bill of indictment against this side of the Senate, I propose, for a brief period, to review some of the arguments, some of the declarations, and some of the vituperation contained in that speech, for I acknowledge him to be among the ablest ommon ruin. And why, Sir Because they speech, for I acknowledge him to be among the ablest and most experienced Senators of this body, and if any case could be made out against the North for any vio-lation of duty, he was able to make it manifest. He had the ability, and certainly he did not lack the zeal, and if he failed with another noted character, he failed where Satan could not stand. He set fourth, Sir, with where Satan could not stand. He set fourth, Sir, with the charge of treason, of perjury, may of cowardice, which I confess grated more harshly than all the other accusations made use of. We were teld that we, with the untold millions we represent, had so lost our sense of honor that we could not resent an injury. Did he believe we were arrant cowards on this side? If he did, and I have no doubt he did—if he believes this side of the chamber are all non-combatants, I will not believe he intended to earn a cheap reputation for valor against those whom he supposed would never meet the challenge. It is known to everybody that the people of the Free States have utterly repudiated this old, and they contend, barbarous mode of settling difficulties with a duel. Every intel ligent uses knows full well that the man who indorsed this practice in the North has so fallen under the ban ligent man knows full well that the man who indorsed this practice in the North has so fallen under the ban of public opinion that he could afterward receive no office of trust or honor in any of those States. He is treated as an outcast; and if, by any accident, he should happen to be triumphant, he would be deemed a criminal, and held as such in society. I know full well, and I regret it, that this state of things, although undoubtedly just in itself, has placed us at a disadvantage here. I feel that this seniment, pravailing at the North, although righteously, has frequently placed us, as it were, at the mercy of those who construe our forbearance as a want of courage. It is not strange as it were, at the mercy of those who construe our forbearance as a want of courage. It is not strange that this state of things should exist among the Northern people. We have had no reason to distrust the courage of the people there. Why, Sir, physical courage with our Northern people is a sentiment so general that it is cheapened by its universality. Who ever has seen the Northern man fail on the field of combat? Was it not known that braver men never stepped on the quarter-deck, nor entered the perilous breach? Who ever heard of a coward at the North when duty called? But if I understand the Senator, we on this

side, and the untold millions we represent, have not the courage to maintain our honor. TOOMBS-I would refer the Senator to my speech TOOMBS—I would refer the Senator to my speech. I made no such allegation; I merely said that a people who would violate the compacts they had made were not to be dreaded when they threatened to march down upon us. I made no such allegation against the North. The gentleman seems to consider that they on that side are the people; I do not.

Mr. WADE said be had read the speech, and supposed it was a declaration that those on that side, and the people they represent, lacked that courage which was necessary to maintain their own honor when impeached.

But if I understand the Senator, we on this

peached.
Mr. TOOMBS-I said those persons who were not

faithful to their contracts, and who passed Persona Liberty bills, were not to be dreaded.

Mr. WADE-I am very glad to hear the Senator' splanation, because I say it is no particular merit of onor to gentlemen on that side to have general course. We inherited it from our common ancestors, the dragged kings from their thrones when they under the course of the co who dragged kings from their thrones when they undertook to trespass on the rights of the people; and I
trust in God that we, their descendants, shall ever be
as ready to vindicate, not only our honor, but our
rights, as were our ancestors at any period. But if
that is all the Senator meant, I would not much disagree with him. The men who could be faithless
would be very apt to be cowards. But I don't wish
to be misunderstood in regard to this burbarous mode of
settling difficulties: in thinly settled and partial-

ly civilized countries, where there were no restraints of law, and where semi-barbarism reigns, I don't know but this code might be necessary. If men cannot be restrained by a more elevated principle than fear, it may be necessary to be a local to the control of men cannot be restrained by a more elevated principle than fear, it may be necessary to teach respect for the rights of others even by fear of the combat. But the Senator accused us of being perjured and faithless to the Constitution and ready to trample it under foot. And now, Sir, just see how inconsistent a gentleman may be. . . I have no idea that he meant to express the full import of his language, because he came here taking the same oath as I did and yet he told us he was easer for the signal from the Old Dominion was eager for the signal from the Old Dominion to declare war. He was ready, prompt and eager to second her motion, for he said, "one blast "upon her bugle horn would raise a million "men." For what? Why, to throw down the pillars of the Republic in universal ruin. He would do so, Sir, if a Republican was elected President at the next election. Did he stand on high ground? Did he stand on an elevated position, when he charged us with treason and a violation of oaths, and threatened, in a certain on an elevated position, when he charged us with treason and a violation of oaths, and threatened, in a certain emergency, that he himself would stand forth to pull down the pillars of the Republic? If to do that is not treason, I don't know what is. If that is not a violation of the cath he has taken, I do not understand the import of it. To be sure, these things are said in the heat of debate, but they go out to the country, and must be noticed here. The Senator went back to the ancient history of Greece to illustrate his argument. He did not come forward without preparation. He accused us because we did not happen to be quite nimble-footed enough, as he supposed, in the execution of his Fugitive law, but he did not instance a single case, if I remember rightly, but it was a general charge. There has not been a single case of resistance to that law in my State. When the cases came before the Courts, they received the most rigid scrutiny, and the law has been rigorously applied. There have been cases of the most doubtful character. Men have even been kidnapped and carried off. A case occurred not long since. And that was not only one. I meet the general charge with a general denial. When has there been a faithful execution of this most rigorous, edious, and, I believe in many provisions, unconstitutional law. Mr. Webster thought it had no warrant, except in judicial decisions. But he was not going to argue this point. Mr. Wade referred to the clause giving power to commissioners as decidedly unconstitutional. It gives them \$10 to decide one way, and \$5 the other.

point, Mr. Wade referred to the clause giving power to commissioners as decidedly unconstitutional. It gives them \$10 to decide one way, and \$5 the other. We are told this would not buy magistrates, but that the magistrates who generally decide these would be influenced by a "fi'penny bit." Mr. Wade went on to speak of other provisions of this law, and said the North never denied any constitutional law, and never will regist such a law. The law is unpopular, for it goes against the hearts and consciences of the great masses of the North, and nothing short of the Almighty Power changing their hearts can make them eager to masses of the North, and nothing short of the Almighty Power changing their hearts can make them eager to execute this law. In the South, where the feeling is different, when slaves are brought there from the Coast of Africa, in violation of the law against piracy, these very magistrates cannot inflict the punishment due. He would have just as much ground to accuse the South of perjury because the victims of the yacht Wanderer are not released, and her officers punished, as they have to accuse us because we do not execute swiftly enough a law more odious and repugnant to me. The part charge of the Senator is that of passing Personal Liberty bills. There is no foundation under the heavers for this charge against Ohio. Ohio never passed a law in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and she never has been dereliet to her duty in this particular. Does the Senator suppose that any sovereign State of this Union is going to relinquish all her rights over her citizens because there is a certain provision in the Constitution by which a certain class may be taken out of her limits? That would be to abandon to any ruthless and unprincipled man whatever he might choose to claim, Cannot a State prevent the kidnapping of her citizens because you have a right to claim a slave? The Constitution says that any person owing ping of her citizens because you have a right to claim a slave? The Constitution says that any person owing service to any other State shall be given up, but it does not state the means by which this shall be ascertained. I appeal to the Senator from Georgia if he believes that the framer of the Constitution would have consented to a provision that deprived the States unterly of the power to protect their own citizens? No. Sir. But it is frequently said that the Constitution would not have been framed if this had not been provided for. But so far from this being the case, it was a mere after But so far from this being the case, it was a mere after thought. The Constitution was formed in all its im-portant particulars before any man thought of this proportant particulars before any man thought of this provision, and it was placed there with no idea that a State should surrender any power to protect her own citizens. If that Convention was jealous of any one thing more than another, it was of the rights of the States, and they battled inch by inch, against every principle that looked to the surrender of any State power. They never intended to give any power to any person to claim any body they chose. It was only to claim the fugitive from labor, and when that has been ascertained, no State has resisted the law. But the Senator says that Ohio, among the rest, has committed a kind of perjury by passing Personal Liberty bills. Mr. Wade referred to the law of Ohio, to prevent slaveholding, and read the last section, as follows:

Nothing in the preceding section of this act shall apply to acy

Nothing in the preceding section of this act shall apply to acy act done by any person under the authority of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law of the United States made in pursuance thereof. And, continued Mr. W., now, I ask the Senator if he And, continued Mr. W., now, I sak the Senator if he was upon the bench, and if a fugitive was brought be fore him under this law, if he would have any difficulty in surrendering him? Let me say to you who hold the doctrine of State Rights, you endanger the liberty of your own States when you contend against the power of the States to pass laws protecting their own citizens. No asperity of language, no frowning countenance nor denunciation shall ever induce Ohio to forret what is due to her shall ever induce Ohio to forget what is due to her sovereignty and to the protection of her own citizens —never, never, Sir! And she takes no prouder stand on this subject than I hope in God every other State in this Union takes. Then, the Senator was wrong and uncandid to say our consistents were perjured, when they have taken every precaution to protect the citizens of States holding a species of property we utterly repudiate. Ohio is never forgetfal of her rights. She sends no Senators here to denounce the sovereignities of other States. But when her rights are assailed, her embassadors would be unfaithful to their trust if they did not harl back any such impaction. The third count of this indictment was that vereignty and to the protection of her own citiz ful to their trust if they did not hard back any such imputation. The third count of this indictment was that we intended to prohibit and to limit Slavery in the vast Territories of the United States. Sir, to that charge I confessit istrue. We do intend it, Sir. If I understand the objects and purposes of the Republican party, it was brought into power on this very subject. When the General Government had broken all the pledges to Freedom in our Territories, the Republican party rose to oppose this unconstitutional aggression. Had there been no violation of the Missouri Compromise, very probably there would have been no Republican party here. We intend to defend the Territories of this country against the pollution of Slavery. There we stand, and there is our platform, and there we shall stand forever. But the Senator claims the right to carry slaves into the Territories because the decision stand forever. But the Senator claims the right to carry slaves into the Territories because the decision of the Court gives him that right. Now no man has more respect for the decisions of the Courts, when within their proper judicial limits, than I have, and no one knows better how essential it is that these should be lived up to. But just as much as I revere an honest Court, keeping within its jurisdiction and restraining trail from one publical connection so. Sir. in example, the content of the connection of the court of the court of the content of th Court, keeping within its jurisdiction and restraining itself from any political connection, so, Sir, in exact proportion do I abhor and scout one from the corrupt Judge who, for any purposes, will reach over the case before him and endeavor to advance a political cause by any decisions he may pretend to make. The moment the Court transcends its authority for the purpose of affecting any political cause, its decision is impertinent, and, with the Courts of Georgia, I say I hold it in bitter contempt, and if there ever was a decision on God's earth that would warrant any private man or Senator saying, "I hold it in contempt, it is that Dred Scott decision. What was the case? vate man or Senator saying, "I hold it in contempt, it is that Dred Scott decision. What was the case? An old negro prosecutes for his liberty in the Federal Ccurts. Old Dred Scott sued for his freedom, and the plea was put in that being the descendant of Africa he could not sue in that Court. The Court decided that a could not sue in that Court. The Court decided that a man may be so monstrous low that he cannot sue for his life, and I believe this is the first nation on God's earth that ever put a being in human form upon so low a level as that But the majority of the Court said that Dred Scott being a negro, a descendant of African ancestors, who having been slaves he could not maintain a sait in that Court, because he was not a citizen. I ask if that was not the end of that case. Then, in the name of court, because he was not a citizen. I ask if that was not the end of that case. Then, in the mame of God, Judge Taney, why did you retain it any longer? It was settled upon every principle of adjudication, and no Court has held to it more solemnly than that one. All, then, the Court may say beyond the case was mere talk, and might just as well have been uittered in a bar-room as in a Court. The majority of that Court are interested in that decision, and, strange as it may appear, those who complain of Northern aggression have had a majority of that Court on their side. I will not say that is the reason why the decisions are magnified to such importance. The very men of the very party who, a few years ago, held these decisions of no effect, have turned around of late and have found a virtue in that Court that can ride triumphantly over every other part of this Government. Such a heresy, if persisted in, can result in nothing but a consolidated despotism. And if the dicta, or talk of such a Court should be established, we will have the weak-est desposition that ever failed on God Almighty's earth; for the doctrine is so absurd, it cannot stand. est desposish that ever the search; for the doctrine is so absurd, it cannot stand.

When did they get the Constitutional power to carry shaves into the Territories? It is said now, that the slaves into the Territories? It is said now, that the Territories being the common property of the States, each State has a right to go into them with any kind of property. I deny the postulate. These Territories do not belong to the States, they belong to the people of the United States; and Congress is the trustee for them. Suppose, for instance, the Senator

from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) should own a plantation in Mississippi, and should wish to take the slaves into a Territory, let me ask which State in its sovereignty is Territery, let me ask which State in its sovereignty is affected? That where the negroes are, or the State where the slaves are owned? On the same ground we might say, suppose, as will probably be the case, we should annex the Fejee Islands to this nation, and suppose the Senator from the State of Fejee should appear in this body, then I believe they not only hold a part of their population in Slavery, but they hold to eating a portion of them. Suppose he should take his chattles to our Territory and claim the protection of our country, that he might practice cannibalism there, it is plain you would be bound to protect him, else the State of Feiee would not have her equal rights with the other States. you would be bound to protect him, else the State of Fejee would not have her equal rights with the other States. He might say it is the law of my country. We have a right to roast and sat this property, and if you don't protect us in it, we will pull down the pillars of this Republic and involve all in one common rain. I suppose the Senator from Illinois would say the Territories have a perfect right to have cannibalism or not, and I don't care whether they have it or not; they are perfectly free. Another Senator says they have a right to bring them there, and be protected by the laws of Congress. Another man says Congress has no right to Jazs laws, but the Courts, which are now omnipotent, can proclaim a law, and we must all bow down to it. There is just this difference of opinion on that side of the Chamber, but all agree that Slavery should be spread to the enes of the earth But suppose anothe case. Suppose Brigham Young should come from Utah tent, can proclaim a law, and we must all bow dow't to it. There is just this difference of opinion on that side of the Chamber, but all agree that Slavery should be spread to the ence of the earth. But suppose anothe case. Suppose Brigham Young should come from Utah to Kamas, or any other Territory, with his forty wives. Brigham says these are my properts, and I must have a right to bring them in here, or the State of Utah will not have her equal rights. Away with such doctrine. There is no guarantee in the Constitution for any such position as that. Our safety consists in keeping close to the Constitution, and the moment we do stray from this we endanger the harmony of our action. But, waiving the Constitutional law, I will suppose that you have a right to take your slaves into the Territories and hold them there. Still, Sir, is it expedient, right, and proper to do it? And that brings me to consider a question that has been incidentally brought up. The fathers of the Republic, I believe without a discenting volce, agreed that slaveholding was against the common right of man, and was wrong in itself, and should not be cherished. But we find they did not understand it. And now the slaveholding States have found out Slavery is the normal condition of the black race and a blessing to society, and therefore ought to be extended. That is the only issue I wish to make, because I know your determination to extend Slavery arising from this new philosophy, that Slavery is the normal condition of the laboring man, and that it is right, just, and proper, if not necessary to the happiness of all concerned. If you are right in that I will go with you. Let us extend it, and let us employ missionaries to preach the glory of Slavery, and induce the whole world to turn slaveholders or slavers. I am glad at last to see this great question placed on a solid foundation, for every man knows that no political principle can be placed on anything short of eternal justice and right. The Senator from Georgia may tell us that Slavery i us stand. If Slavery is right, let us extend it; if it is wrong, let it die the death. I hardly know how to meet this issue, for I have been in the habit of believing, with the fathers, that liberty was the gift of God to every being, and had susposed that this was self evident. If there is any one here who will not for himself respect the old entiment—"Give me Liberty, or give me Death!"—let him speak who would not rather follow a friend or relation to the grave than into or give me Death!"—let him speak who would not rather follow a friend or relation to the grave than into the shambles of eternal Slavery. I know it is said the African is an inferior race and cannot defend his own rights. But my ethics tell me that so far from this giving the right to enslave him, it should teach men to be more scrupulous of his rights. I know he is atill a human being; they are still men and women; and there are thousands now in bondage who are much more white than black. But whether white or black they have the same joys and sorrows, and are actuated like brutes, their souls may be ignored, you may whip and trample them down, but as they are treated like brutes, their souls may be ignored, you may whip and trample them down, but as they are human beings they will rise from the utmost degradation and stand forth in the image of Gcd, the conscious candidates of immortal life. This gives them a full consciousness of their manhood, that stands as an eternal proof that they are not always to be slaves. But if it is right, why this perturbation and fear at the South lest their institutions should fall? Why is it you withhold knowledge from the slaves? What means this persecution of Northern men who go the South lest their institutions should fall? Why is it you withhold knowledge from the slaves? What means this persecution of Northern men who go there? What is this fear of the Helper book? If Slavery is the normal condition of the race, do you fear that the handiwork of God will be overturned by these frivolous means? Society in the North needs no such means to sustain itself. You may go there and talk against our institutions. We will invite you to preach the glories of Slavery and its normal condition and our institutions will stand firmer than ever after the conflict. We fear no such things, though the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) may say Slavery is the normal condition and Freedom but an experiment which is likely to come out second best, everything shows the security of the North, and shows which is the normal condition of man and which ot. Look at the great North-weat, with a population as great as all your Slaveholding States, so secure and conscious of her strength that she forms an em sire of herself. We hear this cry from the South of "Southern Rights," but we hear nothing from the secure region of Freedom and Free Labor. All this goes to show that Slavery is not the normal condition of man, but it is an institution that has outgrown the times in which it former he lived and now only lives on the suffcace of

is an institution that has outgrown the times in which it formerly lived, and now only lives on the suffrage of mankind. I will say nothing about it in the States. mankind. I will say nothing about it in the States. It is bad enough where there are four millions of unpaid laborers in conpetition with the laborers of the North. Keep it within your own boundaries, and conduct it in your own vay. If it is wrong—and it is wrong—your new philosophy cannot stand the scrutiny of the present age. Yea, more; it is founded on the selfishness and enpidity of man, and not on the justice of God. There is the difficulty with your institutions, and the foundation of your fear. But as to the vast Territories of this country, if I am right, and Slavery is branded and condemed by the God of nature, then, in Heaven's name, go with me to limit it, and not to is branded and condemed by the God of nature, then, in Heaven's name, go with me to limit it, and not to propagate this curse. Now, I ask Senators what they find in this Republican party so repulsive to them. Our principles are only these: we hold that Slavery is wrong, and inconsistent with the best interest of the people, and we demand that it shall be limited. This limitation will not be hard upon you, because you have limitation will not be hard apon you, occasis you allaud enough to support a population as large as that of Europe, and centuries will roll away before you will compare what you now have. The next thing we hold

Europe, and centuries will roll away before you will occupy what you now have. The next thing we hold is the principle of the Homestead bill; and we demand, also, that there shall be pretection to Northern labor against the pauper labor of Europe. These are the only measures of the Republican party.

Mr. Wade closed by referring to the free negroes of the country, who, he said, were the victims of deep rooted prejudice, so deep as to make it apparent the two races could not inhabit the same place. Many States were now trying to drive them out. He thought this Government owed it to justice and to themselves to provide some means whereby this unfortunate class might emigrate to some congenial climate, where all their faculties would be developed. There were such countries in Central America, where climate and soil countries in Central America, where climate and soil are alike suited to them, and where place could be ob-tained for them. He would not do them an injustice. or is any way compel them to do shem an injustice, or is any way compel them to do anything against their interests, but he hoped this principle would be engrafted on the Republican platform, and then we shall hear no more about negro equality or anything of that sort. He would have the two races separate,

of that sort. He would have the two races separate, and have them both prosperous and happy in the chamate best suited to their nature—each enjoying that liberty and freedom from all oppression which is the God-given right of every human being.

Mr. TOOMES said the Senator either could not comprehend his charges, or was unable to reply to them. He again stated them, and went on to argue that the Free States had violated the Constitution. The South felt no insecurity excent from invades. that the Free States had violated the Constitution.

The South felt no insecurity except from invadors. She had never sent up petitions here asking protection of her industry. She had not complained of the mainer in which the Government had been administered, but did complain of the action of State Governments.

Mr. WADE briefly replied, and the subject was

Postpored till to-morrow. On motion of Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) the Military Academy bill was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) moved to postpone it
till the papers received from the War Department were

printed.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) said he distinctly understood yesterday that the bill was to be acted upon to-day, and urged insmediate action.

The motion to postpone was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., III ) offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establish-ing an Assay Office and Branch Mint at Chicago. Re-

ing an Assay Office and Stanch must at Cheege. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CASE (Rep., ind.) asked, but failed to receive, concent to offer a resolution directing the Committee on the Reles to inquire into the expediency of so amending the rules as to prohibit the publication, in the official Globe report, of any remarks of members made out of order.

made out of order.

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back Mr. Morrill's Agricultural College bill, with a recommendation that it do Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) moved that its considera-

tion be postpened till the third Tuesday in April.

Mr. BRANCH (Ad. Dam., R. C.) moved it be re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRILL said his object was to afford a fair

Mr. BRANCH remarked that the bill was of vast importance, not only as to the public property proposed to be donated, but the principles involved. He did not desire to see the bill passed through the House under the whip and spur of the previous question, or the gag-

He desired to offer amendments, as the provisions of the bill were grossly unjust to the old States.

Mr. MORRILL repeated that it was not his purpose

to move the previous question, but to give a fair oppor

Mr. MORRILL repeated that it was not his purpose to move the previous question, but to give a fair opportunity for discussion.

Mr. BRANCH said recent proceedings show that a majority of the House is in favor of the Homestead bill. If this should become a law, where would the lands come from for the building up of the proposed Agricultural Colleges in the several States?

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—72 against 106.

YEAS—Measra. Anderson (Mo.). Avery, Barkadale, Barrett, Boecek, Bonham. Bovee, Brabaco, Branch. Burch, Burnett, Clara (Mo.). Clemens, Clopton, Cobb. John Cochrane, Cooper, Craig (Ma.), Cralge (N. C.), Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis (10d.), Edmundson, English, Florence, Grow. Hamilton, Harris (Ya.), Hill, Hindman, Houston, Howard, Jones, Leake, Lozza, Love, Mac'ay, Martin (Ohio), Martin (Ya.), McCloeen. Maßae, Miles, Millson, Montromery, Moore (Ala.), Mortis (Ill.), Niblaca, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Proyr, Pugh, Rengan, Hallin, Soot, Simms, Singleton, Smith (Va.), Spinner, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stont, Taylor, Thayer, Trimble, Underwood, Vandever, White-y, Winslow, and Wright—72.

NAYS—Measrs, Adams (Mass.), Adams (Ky.), Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson (Ky.), Ashley, Babbit, Bingham, Binir, Biake, Bristow, Buffinton, Burnbam, Burreughs, Campbell, Carey, Case Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Curtis, Davis (Md.), Delaco, Deell, Dunn, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Feery, Foster, French, Glimer, Gooch, Graham, Guiley, Haie, Hall, Harris (Md.); Haskin, Hatten, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irine, Junkin, Kellogg (Mich.); Kellogg (Ill.), Kilsore, Layrabee, Leach (N. C.), Eee, Lougneeter, Loomis, Lovery, Mallory, Merston, Maynard, Moßnight, Mac'herson, Moore (Ky.), Moortheed, Aior.ill, Moris (Pa.), Moree, Neison, Nixon, Olin, Perry, Porter, Potter, Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson (R. I.), Royce, Schwariz, Sedynick, Sherman, Smith (N. C.), Somer, Stanton, Evenn (Fa.), Vance, Van Wyck, Waldron, Walten, Weshburn (Ill.), Walburn (Me.), Webster, Wells, Wilson,

The bill was postponed till the third Tuesday is April.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Min.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill, which was passed, enabling Minnesots and Oregon to reclaim overflowed or swamp lands within their limits. It extends the provisions of the law for the benefit of Arkanesa and other States in addition to those above

maned.

Mr. COBB (Dem., Ala.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill, and it was passed, authorizing patents to issue to mail contractors for the lands heretofore authorized to be selected for mail stalands heretofore authorized to the Mississippi to the Pacific,

lands heretofore authorized to be selected for mail stations on routes west of the Mississippi to the Pacific, and providing that the Postmaster-General may reserve lands for similiar purposes.

Mr. ALDRICH (Rep., Minn.) asked, but failed to obtain, consent to offer a resolution is structing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency and propriety of removing the National Capital to some point west of the Mississippi.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill incorporating the United States Agricultural Society. He said a gentleman had proposed to deed a lot in this city on which to creet the buildings for the exhibition of the ingricultural products of the country, with a capital of \$100,000.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with but few members present.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with but few members present.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.), in his speech, said he had never deserted the principles Democracy early taught him. But the Democrats of the present day devote their powers to the perpetuation and extension of human servitude, while the principles the Republicans advocate are those heretofore declared by the Democrats, and maintained by the fathers of the Republicans advocate are Constitution. In noticing periodicals, and maintained by the following the repeated declarations that the election of Mr. Seward to the Presidency would be sufficient cause for a resistance, he said this must mean by force; but where would the South get their arms and gunpowder, where would the South get their arms and ganpowder, as none were manufactured south of the Potomac. Why, in 1814, after the American retreat from Bladensburg, the British could have crowned a King in this Capital. He impugned not Southern courage, but he hazarded the opinion that if the Capital had stood in New-England the British would not have been so successful there as in Washington. He spoke about the despotism at the South, which was as galling to the whites as to the blacks; and said there was no stribute of the Almighty, no command in His Word attribute of the Almighty, no command in His Word nor spirit of the gospel, which tolerated the sentiments as uttered by Southern gentlemen, that Slavery is a divine institution.

as uttered by Southern gentlemen, that Slavery is a divine institution.

In the course of his remarks, he said that Southerners talked about burning witches in New-England, forgetting that slaves are burned at the stake at the South Mr. DAVIS (Ad. Dem., Miss.) rose excitedly, and was understood to say that the assertion was false.

Mr. GARTRELL (Dem., Ga.) made the point of order that no member of the House had a right to libel the people of any section, and then deny an opportunity to its Repretentatives to reply. He protounced the assertion of Mr. Van Wyck false and unfounded.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) wanted to know whether Mr. Yan Wyck was disposed to test Southern courage by going cut of the District of Columbin.

Mr. VAN WYCK was not to be interfered with by bluster of that kind. Gentlemen should recollect that for eight weeks libel after libel was cast on Republicans here.

Mr. DAVIS-We charged you truthfully.

Much excitement now existed. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) enrectly demanded

order.
The Chairman pro tem., Mr. WASHRURNE (Rep., III.) requested gentleman not to violate the rules of the Mr. VAN WYCK said that if Southern gentlemen

were so sensitive, they ought to regard the feelings of others. He spoke of Northern courage, and said in that section the craven notes of disumen were never heard. The North will not surrender their principles to Southern dictation, and are deturnized to sustain to Southern dictation, and are delumined to sustain the Union.

Mr. BURNHAM (Rep., Ct.) said that on assembling

Mr. HURNHAM (Rep., Ct.) said that on assenting here there was no disposition on the part of the Re-publicans to renew, unnecessarily, the Slavery agita-tion. They had been content to leave it for the pres-ent, and were disposed to combine with others to ferret out the abuses, corruptions, and extravagances of this out the abuses, corruptions, and extravagances of this Administration, but at the very commencement of the session it was quite evident that the "irrepressible conflict" was still going on, and that it was not to be permitted by gentlemen to cease. It was charged that the Republican party was sectional, because they have no members here from the Slave States, but they would have them in the course of time. He wished to know how long it would be before the Democratic party would be subjected to the same charge? for in the North their numbers were growing beautifully less as the policy of the party becomes more thoroughly developed. He explained and sustained the Republican Platform. His party should be judged by that platform, and not by the views of the extreme men of South Carolina or Mississippi. The Republicans stand where the Fathers of the Republic stood, and like them maintain that Congress have and should exercise the power for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories.

Mr. PERRY (Rep., Me.), in an Anti-Slavery speech, maintained that the Free States have kept good faith with the South, while the latter have not been true to the North. Threats had been made of secession in the event of the election of a Republican President. The North would accept that issue. If the Union could not stand the election of such a man, then let it slide.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Pa.) said the Republican recty will need in Convention for the againsticen of a

party will meet in Convention for the nomination of a Presidential candidate, and certainly install him if elected, and not permit any outside influence to sway them from their purpose. He did not believe the Union would be dissolved, whoever was elected President. He reviewed the revenue policy of the Government, and in advantage to protection of American in ment, and in advocating the protection of American in-dustry, said this would tend more than anything else to exempthen the bonds of the Confederacy. The Committee (if the only five members present can be called such) rose. Adjourned.

## Democratic Meeting at Pittsburgh.

Democratic Meeting at Fittsburgh.

The Democratic Rathication Meetang held here tonight, was one of the largest ever held in this city.
Bundreds were unable to get into Masonic Hall. Dr. MeCock presided, with a large number of Vice-Presidents. The meeting was first addressed by Judge Shamon, who was greeted with universal applicase. He spoke with great feeling and effect relative to the proceedings of the State Convention at Reading.

His speech was eminently conservative, strongly Anti-Seward, and expressive of carnest feeling for a united Democracy. Gov. Samuel W. Black of Nebuska also made a brilliant speeck of two hours' duration, reviewing the Slavers question throughout, maktion, reviewing the Slavery question throughout, making points of telling effect. Several other speeches were made. The numost harmony prevailed, and the

Harvard University-The Strikers. At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University this merning, the Rev. Dr. Peabody of Portaneuth, N. H., was nominated as Plummer Professor, in place of the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, resigned. But the meeting adjourned till next week without veting.

greatest enthusiasm was manifester

A great procession of the strikers of Lynnthousand women and a thousand men—with the Lynn City Guards and bands of music marched to-day. Large delegations attended from Macblehead, Saugus, and other places.

Rushing Legislation .- A " Big "Fhing."

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7, 1860. The Senate this evening was the scene of the most extraordinary legislation ever witnessed in that body.

The bill to authorize a railroad in Seventh avenue and other streets, New-York, which was introduced by Mr. Fiero last evening, reported from the Committee of Cities and Villages to-day, made a special order for this evening, and not printed for the files of members till evening, was taken up and pushed through to a third reading by an apparently drilled majority, who voted down all amendments offered by its opponents, such as fixing the fare at three cents, paying to charitable institutions all above fifteen per cent dividend, paying a bonus to the city, &c. Finally, Mr. Spinola moved to rise and report progress, which, being carried, he moved in Senate that the Committee be discharged, and the bill be ordered to a third reading, the final vote to be taken to-morrow at half-past 11, without debate,

delay, or amendment. This bill confers more extensive grants than were ever presented in one city railroad scheme before. It runs into forty-eight streets and avenues, and covers nearly all the ground of the five bills reported to the Assembly. Madame Rumor states that this affair was all fixed up at a caucus of Senatore and others, held at George Law's headquarters, and that seventeen of the thirty-nine corporators are the particular personal friends of as many Senators, and that the remainder are the friends of George Law. At all events, I never saw a "big thing" put through in such indecent haste in all my experience at the Capitol. The grant cannot be worth less than a million, and it was not given as much consideration as is generally bestowed upon the building of a school-house. Among those prominent in opposing the remarkable action were Mesars. Gardi-

net, Prosser, Bell, and Goss.

[Note.—The provisions of this bill will be found in our correspondent's letter in another column.]

## Massachusetts Republican State

WORGESTER, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.
The Republican State Convention for the purpose of choosing Delegates at large to the Chicago National Convention is now being held in this city.
The Convention was organized by the choice of the Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton of Worcester for President.

In the course of his remarks he expressed his un-flinehing devotion to the Union, and also declared his decided preference for Wm. H. Seward as a candidate

for the Presidency.

Much interest is manifested in the proceedings, and,

Much interest is manifested in the proceedings, and, at present, appearances indicate the choice of delegates of Seward proclivities.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Credentials reported 117 towns, represented by 976 delegates.

The first ballot for delegates to the Chicago Convention resulted as follows: John A. Andrews of Boston, 602; Ensign H. Kellogg of Pittafield, 602; Geo. S. Boutwell of Groton, 455; Linus B. Comins of Roxbury, 393. The above were elected.

bury, 393. The above were elected.

Mesers. Dwight Foster of Worcester, Wm. Claffin of Newton, John S. Eldridge of Cauton, and Erastas

of Newton, John S. Floringe of Centrin, and Elassian Hopkins of Northampton, were elected as substitutes.

Messrs. Andrews and Kellogg are reported to be favorable to Mr. Seward, Mr. Boutwell to N. P. Banks, and Mr. Comins non-committat.

A vote taken in the cars on their return to Boston stood: Seward, 129; Banks, 56.

Clinton County Town Elections.
PLATTSBURGH, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.
Clinton Courty has gone Republican without doubt.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

It is supposed that the Governor has vetoed the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State; but the message has not yet been sent in.

A Series of Horrors.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

Last night, Patrick McHugh cut his wife's throat, killing her instantiy; John Muller was fatally stabled in a street affray, and A. H. Bayard fell suddenly dead in the street. in the street.

in the street.
Yesterday morning, a woman was found dead in her bed, on the corner of Pearl street and Western Row. On Sunday, a daughter of John Stratton, living on Montgomery turnpike, was burned to death.
This morning, the hat and cap store of L. Isaacs & Co. was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

Sympathy for the Pope.
TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 7, 1869.
A large public meeting was held at St. Michae
Cathedral last night to express sympathy with t

Cathedral last might to express sympathy with the Pope of Rome. Over 4,000 persons were present.

An increasing anxiety is felt in regard to the safety of Mr. Hogan, Member of Parliament for Grey County. When last seen, he was about taking the cars at Hamilton for Niagara Falls.

Mr. James Vance, an old resident of this city, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head

Mexican News. New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 6, 1860.

Advices from Northern Mexico, received via Galves-ton, report that Carvajal is seeking American aid for

It is also reported that Miramon has ordered Cortina to hold out until March, when he would receive The steamer De Soto, from Havana on the 3d inst., is below, but her news is unimportant.

The Case of Sherman M. Booth.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, March 7, 1860.

The Supreme Court of this State has refused to gran a habeas corpus, applied for in the case of Sherman M. Booth. Chief-Justice Dixcn was against the application, and Judge Payne was considered disqualified on account of his being Mr. Booth's attorney in the case before his election to the Supreme Bench.

TO THE RESCUE OF SAINT PETER. The partisans of the temporal power of the Pope of Rome are sadly disturbed at the curtailment which the Papal possessions, which were not altogether lawfully acquired, are to undergo. The Legations, or what is called now generally the Romagna, already lost, and most probably beyond recovery, are among the ac quisitions nade by the temporal Roman power. Bad

faith only or equivocation can include these in the celebrated donation to St. Peter. The fact is that when in the fifteenth century the Romish See began to extend its power by seizing the lands and cities in the Marches and in Romagna, the Cardinals held that such acquisi tions did not belong to the Holy See, but to their Col lege. In the year 1431, at the election of Pope Eugenius IV., the Cardinals imposed upon the elected a pactum, accepted by him; and by which pactum it was settled that the Papal State-in contradistinction to the patrimony of St. Peter-should henceforth be held by the Pope as Lord Paramount for the good and the advantage of the College of Cardinals. This pactum, sworn to by every new Pope, constitutes the family law or regulation-it cannot be called public law-of the Papal Administration, and the Cardinals who are the Legates, are possessors and oppressors of

Therefore, not St. Peter, but the College of Cardinals, will be the loser by the emancipation of Romagna, etc. It is in the power of the faithful to compensate St. Peter for this loss, and to make him even wealthier and more independent, according to the spirit of the age, than when he was holding these lands in the interest of the Cardinals. Above all, it is in the power of the Irish and of their Bishops to increase an hundredfold the value of the property and the income of St. Peter. The immensa desolated solitudes between Civita Vecchia and the Pontine marshes, nourished once several millions of people. Their soil is among the richest and most productive on the earth, and they need only to be brought under the in fluence of intelligent industry to again teem with population. These solitudes can not be brought upder cultivation by the isolated efforts of a few. as their stagnant pools require the labor of thousands of men for their drainage. The Irish Catholic Bishops in Europe and in this country should at once put themselves at the head of a crusade, to emigrate to the Roman deserts with their faithful Bocks. Such ar, exodns will be applauded by all the opponents of dome, and will receive the blessing, of all true believers. Such a crusade-led on by the Bishops-will be abso- lyn on the 20th.

lutely in barmony with Christian meekness, showing. beyond any cavil, that Romanism can be reconcilwith the spirit of the age, and the loss of the Romagnes thus be made an immense gain to St. Peter.

AFRICAN CVILIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the African Civilization Society was he'd last evening in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute. Three or four hundred people were present. The Rev. H. H. GARNET, President of the Society,

The Rev. H. H. Garnet, President of the Society, took the chair at 8 p. m., and gave out a hymn, and called on the Rev. Mr. Willson, who offered prayer.

Mr. Garnet then made an exposition of the proposed operations of the Society, especially in Yoraba. The Society proposes:

First—To confirm the friendly relations already established by members of the Society now there, with some of the chiefs in the Yoraba country, by sending out a company of virtuous freteligent, and enterprising colored people, who are now ready to act as ploneers, and who will proceed as soon as the necessary funds are raised.

Neconder To purchase lands at suitable points for the use of the

funds are raised.

Second—To purchase lands at suitable points for the use of the settlers, to be given to them in equal limited quantities; and to furnish the necessary mechanical and agricultural implements.

Third—To erect School-Houses, and houses of religious worship; to instruct the notives in the aris and selences; and develope, by intelligence and industry, the natural resources of the

country.

Fourth—To promote lawful commerce upon the coast of Africa, and the growth of cotton, and other tropical products by free abor.

Fourth—To promote lawful commerce upon the coast of Arrica, and the growth of cotton, and other tropical products by free abor.

With the blersing of God they hope to secure as the results of this effort, the diffusion of the Gospel in Africa, and the consequent overthrow of idolatry and superstition; the destruction of the African slave-trade, and the establishment of civil government by free colored men, based upon true Christian principles, where ample scope may be afforded to all for the exercise of every mental and moral faculty. In behalf of this important enterprise, they appeal to the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian—believing that the generous sympathy of their nature will lead very many to act the part of the good Samaritan toward Africa, by contributing liberally to this object, and thus enabling the Society to enter at once upon the work of African Evangelization and Civilization. From the accounts recently received from missionaries and explorers now in the field, the Society is encouraged to commence a Christian industrial settlement in Yoruba, where the chiefs are willing to receive missionaries and settlers, and have proffered their friendship to those coming to do them good.

The Rev. A. A. Constanting spoke at Jength on the general state of Africa, and the manifestations of Providence with regard to that country. He read a letter from Dr. M Clintock, stating that he was not well enough to be present.

The Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith said that he had no

enough to be present, and said that Dr. Tyng also was unable to be present.

The Rev. Dr. Ass. D. Smith said that he had no prejudice against color, and he did not advocate the emigration of black men, on the ground that they were inferior in capacity; nor did he wish to get rid of them. He took the ground of philanthrophy. He pointed out the principal advantages which awaited the African in Africa, and said that he looked in Africa for the highest esthetic development, and for such as affectional Christianity as had been seen everywhere else. In conclusion, he referred to Blind Tom, who plays 1,100 airs, and said that he was a type of the capabilities of Africa.

ties of Africa.

The Rev. Dr. Hague thought this meeting marked as ner ain the world's history; it was the commencement of the civilization and regeneration of Africa. He

ment of the civilization and regeneration of Africa. Me maintained that Africa was industrious and not indolent. He said their language indicated a much higher range of thought than those of most other heathen nations. The nationalization of the race was its only hope of future greatness. In proof of the development of that continent he said that one man in Grahamstown had made a tun of wire for crinoline.

The Rev. Mr. Dowling thought this was not a small meeting. When he heard Dr. Hagne say so he felt inclined to say with the enthusiastic sisterat the prayermeeting: "Bless the Lord, that's a lie!" He liked this Society; it was as it should be, managed by black men. He thought Africa could be evangelized and civilized only through the agency of black men. Dr. Dowling told several stories illustrating the advanced condition of the African in Africa. He quoted at length from Mr. Bowen's book on Yoruba.

The Rev. Mr. STRWARD of Monrovia rose to congratulate this Society upon its movement. In Liberia.

The Rev. Bir. STEWARD of Monfrovia rose to compare they looked with pleasing anticipation for help to come from their colored brethren in America. Liberia was making rapid progress. Might God bless this Society and prosper its efforts.

The PRESIDENT stated that the Society would hold its America with months would be society with the society would hold.

The President states that the Secrety would not its Annivervary in the month of May, when it would be addressed by the Hon. Francis P. Bleir, the Hon. J. R. Giddings, the Rev. Mr. Martin of Boston, and H. Ford Douglas. Those who felt dispersed to aid the Seciety could do so by calling on the Treasurer, R. S. Murray, No. 65 Broad street, or on the Secretary, No. 23 Bible House.

Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON sang a song, and the meet-LATE ITEMS -Several months ago the Grand Jury

of Erie County, in this State, found a true bill of indictment against James Kelly, alias Australian Kelly, the accused being charged with engaging in a prize fight last Fall with Edward Price. The principals and several others who were engaged in the brutal exhibition were also indicted at the same time. Kelly and Price, fearful of the consequences, have, since the wation of the Grand Jury in the premises, kept out of the way of the police, whom they knew to be looking after them. A few days ago Detective Enstace received information that Kelly was in this city, which fact he telegraphed to t'ne Sheriff of Eric County, and yesterday that offic ial, armed with a bench warrant, arrived in the city. L ast evening the Sheriff, accompanied by Officer Eustace , proceeded to the residence of Kelly in Eighth avenue, near Thirtyseventh street, and took the prize-fight ir in custody. Kelly, under the impression that both were Buffalo officers, made considerable resistance, ar id pistols were drawn on both sides, but the weapons ' were finally re placed without being used, the fighter being informed that he would be taken at all hazar d, dead or alive. He was taken to Police Headquart es, where, in the course of half an hour there after, he was visited by numerous sympat nizing shoulderhitters. City Judge Russell ever , condescended to visit Mr. Kelly, and to relieve him , from his present embarrassing position. Court was a opened in the Officers' Room, and Kelly was held in \$1,000 to appear at Buffalo and asswer the clear ge. Peter Hamill of No. 378 East Tenth street beam ne his surety. Price has not yet been captured. The other parties indicted with Kelly and Price, among whom were Morrisey and O'Donnell, appeared at Er affalo upon hearing that warrants were issued for their arrest, and were fined by the Court from \$200 to \$50 0.

Last night a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Thos. Smith, No. 167 Molbe rry-st., in consequence of the carelessness of a little t oy playing with matches. The damage sustained will not excee 1825.

Last evening Officers Co rnell and Lee of the Harbor Police arrested at the M elodeon, I 3readway, Buffalo Jack and James Meyer, on suspicio n of being concerned in the theft of wheat from the bar ge Trafalgar, at the Atlantic Docks, Breoklyn. Sir ice the robbery the wheat has been measured, and in stead of three hundred bushels, the amount stolen amor ints to about eight hun-

Late yesterday afternoon C flicer Blackwood of the First Precinct, arrested a col ored man named Jones, in the employ of S. T. Gorde n, music dealer, No. 706 Broadway, charged with I reaking open and robbing lesters. The porter was engaged to carry letters to and from the Post-Office, and during the last four and from the months has stolen mone y from a large number. He admitted the crime, ar d stated that he obtained about \$300. The accused was taken forthwith before the United States Comn dissioner, who sent the papers before the U. S. Grav ad Jury now in session.

Detective Pool e last night arrested James Price charged with s scaling a horse and wagon, valued at \$600, from Lo mbertsville, N. J., a few days ago. Price is said t , be an escaped convict, having broken jail in How ard County, Ind., three months ago. He was locked up at Head Quarters.

Last ni , ht, a German named Herpst, while passing up Bros Away, near Prince street, accidentally jostled agains a another man, who was going is a contrary direction. Some words ensued, and both parties became greatly enraged. In the course of the dispute, the s' ranger drew a knife, and stabbed Mr. Herpst in the arm, and then ran away. Mr. H. was removed to his

-Wendell Phillips is engaged to lecture in this city on the 21st inst. His subject will be: "Agitation in dispensable to Reform." He will also fecture in Brooks